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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE -THE BOHRMAN GIRL BOWERY THEATRE-THROUGH FIRE NIBLO'S GARDEN-GASCON PARK THEATRE-THE LINGARDS GRAND OPERA HOUSE-A CELEBRATED CASE STANDARD THEATRE-OUR NEW FRITZ. BROADWAY THEATRE-THE FOOL'S REVENUE FIFTH AVENUE THEATR - HUMPTY DUMPTY. WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLORACY. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY.
FIFTH AVENUE HALL-THE PHONOGRAPH. SILMORE'S GARDEN-THOMAS' CONCERTS. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-TROPICAL FISHES. EGYPTIAN BALL-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1878. THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or fair, with occasional light rains and increasing cloudiness. *To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was active and steady. Gold advanced from 101 to 10114 and closed at 10118. Government bonds were firm, States weaker and railroads strong. Money on call was heavy at 2 a 3 per cent and closed at 3 a 4 per cent.

THE HEALTH BOARD is beginning to improve. It discovered a leaking gas pipe in one of the schools vesterday.

As COMPARED with last year the customs and internal revenue receipts show a falling off of nearly eight million dollars. FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of the

State the Chief Justice of the United States is honoring us by acting in a judicial capacity. BRAZIL NEWS is not very encouraging. With

the finances in disorder, famine and yellow fever, the condition of the Empire is somewhat BESINESS MEN will be interested in the an-

nonneement of the Canadian government that no discount will hereafter be made on American THERE ARE ONLY FIFTEEN CANDIDATES for

the five places on the Supreme Court Bench of Tennessee. The democratic nominating convention meets to-day. THE INDICTMENT of town officials is becoming

fashionable. Union Hill, in New Jersey, proposes to indict its Council for violation of the State Excise law.

THE EXAMINATION of Dr. Hammond yestergave the lawyers an immense amount of information about poisons.

Santa FE had a good-sized revolution last month, the battle cry of which was "Coneiliation." Cutting an enemy's throat is a pretty effective kind of conciliation.

THE HOUSE ought to give its sanction to the proposed trip of the Indian Committee to the Indian Territory. It will benefit the health of the members and may do the Indians some good.

IF THE NEWS in San Antonio be correct the Lerdo party in Mexico are not yet crushed. Eight hundred of his adherents are said to be near Laredo preparing for an attack on that It Is a LITTLE LATE in the day for the Board

of Apportionment to think of stopping approprintions for the Brooklyn Bridge, but it is no harm, as they propose to find out how much it

A NEW BARGE OFFICE at this port would save a large amount of money annually to the government and be a very great accommodation to the thousands of passengers arriving each year from Europe. The subject was considered yesterday by one of the House committees, and it is expected a favorable report on the proposition will be made.

THE INDICEMENT against the officers of the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company for an aling to influence the votes of their employes ha been quashed because it was not sufficiently specific. Senator Ecclesine, it is believed, will not give up the contest, but will endeavor to obtalu a new indictment.

TAMMANY'S ALDERMEN have by resolution taken the street sprinkling business into their own hands, but the courts will possibly have something to say on the subject. Alderman Washner is authority for the statement that a member of the Legislature offered to sell a half interest in a sprinkling route for three thousand dollars. His constituents would probably like to know his name.

THE WEATHER.—The lowest pressure is on the coast of Maine and the highest in the Northwest for the regions east of the Rocky Mountains. Light rains fell in the West and Northwest and on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts during yesterday morning and afternoon the heaviest fall being during the morning hours. At the same time a general rise of pres sure took place, which was succeeded by a cor responding but not so general decrease during the afternoon. The winds have not risen above the force of brisk at any point, but have been Increasing in the Eastern Gulf. Temperatures have varied slightly and were slightly lower yesterday on the Middle Atlantic coast, West of the Mississippi Valley the prevailing winds are southerly and easterly. Eastward of that region the prevailing winds are from the north and west. In New York and its vicinity to-day the weather will be warmer and partly cloudy or fair, with occasional light rains and increas ing cloudiness. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy.

Mr. Potter's Reassuring Letter.

Notwithstanding the cavils of a portion of the party press the discreet and able letter of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, printed yesterday, is calculated to quiet anxiety as to the effect of the investigation to be conducted by a committee of which he is chairman. Candid citizens will accept as sincere the declaration of Mr. Potter's personal belief that the investigation will not upset President Hayes' title. They will be glad of this disclaimer by the gentleman who holds the most conspicuous and influential position in the inquiry. To be sure, the tone of his declarations is halting, though conservative; but we do not see how he could have gone further without discrediting the investigation of which he is the appointed champion. He does not depart from the rôle assigned him by his party in attempting to quiet public apprehensions; but it is not his cue to belittle the investigation or to predict that nothing serious will come of it. His republican critics do not make allowance for the exigencies of Mr. Potter's position. All that could reasonably have been expected from the leading advocate of the investigation and the chairman of the committee was a disavowal of revolutionary intentions. It was not for him to suggest doubts as to the expediency of a new scrutiny of the frauds, that being a matter on which he has gone too far to retreat; but it is quite consistent with his position and party relations to show, or attempt to show, that the prosecution of the inquiry need not be disquieting. There is force in some of the reasons he assigns, but a more cogent reason why the investigation will not disturb either Mr. Hayes or the country is that no new facts of importance are likely to be developed. We believe that the investigation will prove to be a fiasco, and therefore attach no importance to such of Mr. Potter's expressions as point to possible ulterior consequences. What," says he, "if anything, should be done because of the inquiry, must depend upon the results of the inquiry." Appearances indicate that the results of the inquiry will not be important enough to justify ulterior action, and that the reports of the committee will be of little consequence, even as campaign literature. Holding this view and entertaining for

Mr. Potter personally sentiments of unfeigned respect, we think we can discuss his committee and its aims in a temperate and dispassionate spirit. Even from his own points of view this investigation is a mistake, although it is politically impossible for him to say so, even if he begins to suspect that the mountain in travail will bring forth a mouse. A purposeless investigation would be an absurdity, and since Mr. Potter declares that it is not the purpose of the impending investigation to dispossess President Hayes we wish he had defined. with at least some distant attempt at precision, what its aim really is. In one part of his letter Mr. Potter denounces returning boards; but he admits in the same breath that they can do little harm when federal troops are not stationed to support and abet them in the perpetration of frauds. Mr. Potter's argument on this point is a muddle. Let us separate the two questions which he confounds. The propriety of returning boards is one question; the interference of federal soldiers to control the counting of votes in an election is another and different question. What is called a returning board is simply a board of State canvassers, such as exists, in some form, in all the States, and is a necessary part of the machinery for ascertaining the result of elections. The powers with which such boards are clothed are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State governments, and Congress has no authority to interfere with State discretion in organizing the State Board of Canvassers. Mr. Potter's invective against returning boards is therefore irrelevant from every point of view, and especially from the democratic point of view, which respects the right of the States to manage their own elections. This part of Mr. Potter's letter is weak, illogical and undemocratic. If it be the purpose of the investigation to suppress the returning boards which he denounces its aim is repugnant to the constitution as it has always been interpreted by the demo-

eratic party itself. But if the investigation looks to the prevention of tederal interference or the employment of federal troops to influence the voting or the counting of votes in a State Mr. Potter's committee is organizing a campaign against dead corpses on an old field of battle. The policy of federal interference in State elections is exploded and abandoned. It is a danger which has become so chimerical that citizens of the Southern States have ceased to have any further apprehensions on the subject. But unless military interference should be repeated there is not the slightest danger of future frauds like those perpetrated in Louisiana and Florida. So long as the democrats control either branch of Congress it is in their power to prevent the use of troops in State elections, and there is no need of investigation to justify the withholding of such power. If the army keeps "hands off" there can be no repetition of the frauds of 1876, and the democrats have power enough to restrain the army. As a means of prevention this investigation is, therefore, idle and useless. Nothing which it can supply can reinforce the argument for restraining the army from the kind of interference which was practised during the existence of the carpet-bag governments. It is preposterous to assert that Mr. Potter's investigation is necessary for any preventive

But if its object is remedial-and Mr. Potter does not deny that if the new evidence of fraud should be formidable it may be used to unseat Mr. Hayes-then we have no hesitation in maintaining that the purpose of the investigation is revolutionary. It would be an innovation on all previous practice, an innovation on the settled principles of the constitution, to contest on any grounds whatever, the title of a President who has been nearly two years in office. Even in admitting the bare possibility that the investigation may disclose Mr. Hayes out of office, Mr. Potter utters a for the convenience and safety of the public.

revolutionary sentiment. Nothing is so strongly impressed upon the whole scheme of electing our Presidents as the purpose to shut out all controversy for the ensuing four years when an election has been once decided. This paramount purpose to exclude all subsequent controversy rises above all questions respecting the wishes and intentions of voters. If there be not a clear majority of the electoral votes the House of Representatives may elect the lowest candidate in the list, and the election is as valid as if that candidate had been the unanimous choice of the people. This goes on the principle that it is better to have the question ended, once for all, than to make scrupulous inquiries into the wishes of voters. Instead of providing for a new election by the people when there is no choice the question is submitted to a House of Representatives elected more than two years previously, which may be out of harmony with the wishes of the people at the time when the three highest candidates are voted on, and the lowest of them all may be constitutionally chosen. The evident purpose of this provision is to avoid the turmoil and disturbance of a disputed succession. The framers of the constitution carefully subordinated the wishes of voters to the tranquillity of the country. The President pro tempore of the Senate or the accidental Speaker of the House may become the constitutional President of the United States, although no citizen voted for him or would have voted for him if there had been an opportunity. So much more important is it deemed to avoid a disputed succession than | liberal amount of selvage that it can be liberto have a President who was elected by a popular majority.

A leading object in devising our system of electing the President was to avoid intrigues and cabals. With this purpose a body of electors is chosen in each State and required to meet and vote in their separate States on the same day in order to preclude the possibility of concert and intrigue. But if the question of a President's title can be reopened when it has once been settled, any time during the four years, there is opened a boundless field for plots and cabals, and we shall have a constant succession of intrigues to upset the title and depose from office Presidents who have been regularly inaugurated. This is a mischief against which the framers of the constitution guarded with extraordinary pains, and if Mr. Potter's clear intellect were not transiently obscured by his sense of party fealty he would recognize the gross repugnance to the constitution of attempts to dispute the title of a President in office.

The Day of Garlanded Graves. Something approaching enthusiasm, some thing a great deal more than the mechanical performance of a solemn duty is visible in the preparations this year for decorating the graves of the dead of the war. It is true this American floralia has its melancholy memories, but the grass has grown and withered so many seasons above the heroic dead whom we shall honor to-morrow that the keenness of individual sorrow is lessening, and the beautiful in the practice and the sublime in the motive stand forth year after year with greater distinctness. The woven garlands symbolize the union of all sweet thoughts around the memories of those who dared and died in the cause of their country. Among the warrior dead the battle lines are blotted out with rose leaves, and the grave of him who staked and lost his life upon the defeated side is not forgotten by those who lay the votive wreaths upon their comrades' resting place in "the bivouse of the dead." Long may the beautiful custom keep green in our hearts the blessed memory of those lives laid down for us. So patriotism may be blossom in our souls!

Dangerous Street Obstructions.

The two rapid transit railroad companies deserve credit for the energy displayed in the prosecution of the work of constructing their roads and for the rapid progress made toward completion, long in advance of the time accorded them in their charters. Since the delays incident to vexatious law proceedings ceased every person has seemed anxious to aid the companies, and the people look cagerly for the day when regular trains will be running on both the Sixth avenue and Third avenue lines. But the companies owe it to the public to prosecute their work in such a manner as to create as little obstruction and inconvenience as possible. They have heretofore seemed to recognize this obligation; but just now the contractors on the Third avenue line appear to have forgotten that any one but themselves have any business on or use for the avenue. In several places the girders and posts are not only allowed to remain an unreasonable length of time in the road, but are thrown crosswise between the columns and the curbstone, or piled up so close to the horse railroad track as to endanger the lives of persons getting on or off the cars. In one instance a passenger who was standing on the step of an open car, endeavoring to get aboard, had his foot badly lacerated by one of these iron girders. The carelessness with which they are thrown in the road, apparently wherever the truck drivers choose to dump them, is evident to every person who travels on the avenue. There is no reason why the road should be thus blocked and obstructed, to the annoyance and injury of the residents. The girders which are now laid flat on the road and thrown crosswise between the railroad track and the curbstone, thus, in many instances, entirely blocking the side road and putting a stop to travel, might easily be placed on their edges against the columns. They would then only prevent vehicles and passengers from crossing the track here and there, and would leave the road on the side of the track unobstructed. In no case ought they to be piled with their edges toward and close to the horse cars. The company would, no doubt, be responsible in damages for any injury to life or limb that might result from such a careless practice, and they should compel the confacts which will justify an attempt to put tractors to show a little more consideration

The Congress to Meet.

So far as can be judged the arrangements for the meeting of the Congress at Berlin proceed smoothly. The improvement in the diplomatic situation is felt along the Bosphorus, and the armed forces of the Russians and Turks are widening the distance between them, so that by no possibility can an accidental collision occur to create a fresh difficulty. The occupation of Adakaleh by Austria is stated by our St. Petersburg correspondent to have provoked little or no comment there, it being understood to be the result of a secret understanding with Austria, which, it would seem, has also at last consented to occupy Bosnia. This all looks promising. The circular sent out by Germany invites the Powers to discuss the Treaty of San Stefano, which signifies that the whole treaty will be laid before it. The Congress at Berlin, it is believed, will discuss the general principles and leave the settlement of details to the ambassadors at Constantinople, and will reassemble to ratity the results. Lord Salisbury is spoken of as the English representative, and as continued illness prevents the possibility of Prince Gortschakoff's attending on the part of Russia, that Power will probably be represented by General Ignaticff, unless the Czar is in a yielding mood, when Count Schouvaloff will have the best chance. Certainly the framer of the treaty could best defend it, but where it will be undoubtedly a question of cutting it down another than Ignatieff can do it with better grace. On the other hand, if, as Ignatieff has said, the treaty has been made with such a ally clipped without spoiling the design, he would know better than anybody else where it would be necessary to cry halt to the congressional scissors. The thanks of Europe will be due to Prince Bismarck if war has been avoided. Never was there greater need of grasping firmly the nettle, danger, to pluck the flower, safety.

Barcelona's Burning Question. Spain is to be congratulated on her latest

insurrection. She cannot very well get on

without one, and as it is a necessity she

is right in making it as light as possible.

The Carlists are quiet; the intransigentes are cowed and have no chance of running amuck with iron-clad war vessels or capturing fortresses like Cartagena without trouble; the republicans are out of season and the military party is in power, so that the casual observer would imagine that Spain was doomed to an ignominious domestic peace. Several noble Dons have been casting about for the chance of a fight with the Moors or with Portugal or some Power handy to whip, but not to be whipped completely until the army contracts had yielded their accustomed profits to the patriots who had thoughtfully provided Spain with the luxury of a fight. The simple people of Barcelona, however, now come forward with a comfortable little row of a kind novel to Spain. There was a municipal tax laid on gas in that thriving city, and the gas companies, instead of paying it, had the temerity to appoint themselves a committee to collect it from the consumers, just as if they were in free America. The citizens would see the companies consumed before they would pay, and they ceased burning the gas of despotism; they "pronounced," which is the proper thing to do in Spain, and which means that they wouldn't stand it. The stores, all but a few, closed at sunset, and the authorities wanted to have them opened, that they might burn the obnoxious lasted for six weeks and is working to a charm. The authorities are making war on the newspapers, fining the editors by the cubic foot. The great gas insurrection of Barcelona blocks all other topics in the strengthened and an all-embracing charity | Cortes. The opposition send forth jets of blazing eloquence, and the hirelings of despotism heap oratorical coals upon the heads of the opposition. The retort courteous has given place to the gas retort. Coke is the great legal authority exploited by both parties, and he is hurled in chunks during the debates. War songs are written in gas metre, and Minister Lowell is inducting the gas party into the mysteries of "laying pipe," although his predecessor, General Caleb Cushing, could have done better in that direction. Long-winded orators are already called gas bags, and the President instead of announcing an adjournment "turns off" the discussion. At last we can say, "Happy Spain!" She is finding out the way to have a row without blood-letting. This is progress. Who knows but the Barcelona gas battle will be pointed to hereafter as the luminous spot in Spanish history when Spaniards first learned how a little local squabble may be made to furnish national excitement, with the incendiary leaders in the guise of lamp-lighters. They should send a deputation over here to sit among our Aldermen with powers to go to Washington when the electoral question is up in the House. Then they would learn more about gas in a couple of hours than in

Barcelona or Madrid in a year. All Professionals.

The Watkins Lake Regatta is likely to prove a sorry failure, so far as any test of the qualities of our amateur oarsmen is concerned. It has, on the most absurd pretences, ruled out some of the best amateurs as being "professionals," although it is well known that the "practice" rather than the "professions" of the excluded oarsmen is what was objectionable to the clubs of the National Association, under whose control the Watkins regatta has been suffered to pass. One of the members of the Watkins Regatta Committee, in a minority report on the subject of these unwarrantable disqualifications, stated that the Nautilus pair had been disqualified because on an ex parte statement, without any notice to them, it had been alleged that they had rowed last year in the Long Branch regatta against an oarsman named Smith, and that "some dead man had said that Mr. Smith had some time before fished for him.' The "protestants" against the New York Nautilus pair were the Detroit pair and the Northwesterns, but yesterday's races proved that they did not "protest" enough, as they were beaten by another New York pair, the

there had been any danger of this result they would have found some pretence for protesting against and disqualifying the

Atalanta as well as the Nautilus crew. The most comical feature of this make-believe amateur regatta is, however, to be found in the fact that while those who control it are assuming to disqualify as "amateurs" such oarsmen as they have reason to fear, they are engaged in a contest which in reality makes them all "professionals," and would be a positive bar against their reception in England as amateurs. They are rowing one and all for money prizes, which is prohibited strictly by all amateur rules in every country. A wealthy gentleman who is at the head of the Watkins Glen Rowing Club offers as prizes enough money to pay the expenses of the winning crews to Europe; in other words, these famous and exclusive amateurs are rowing for their passage money and their board and lodging bills. The prizes are so many dollars with which to pay their expenses when they go over to Henley to represent themselves as "amateur" oarsmen of the United States. Of course the fact that they have rowed for money will absolutely disqualify them as amateurs in Europe, no amateur being allowed to row directly or indirectly for money or gain of any kind other than honorable medals, colors or cups. It makes no difference whether the money that is now being rowed for at Seneca Lake goes directly into the pockets of these sensitive "ama teurs" or is used to pay their lodging, board and washing bills. It is a money prize all the same, and the act of entering into such contests disqualifies as amateurs every man who pulls an oar in them.

Earl Russell.

The death of a man eighty-six years old, who passed sixty busy years in English political life; who during that period filled the most important offices in the government; who was commoner, peer, Cabinet Minister and Premier, always in the front of the political battle and always a power, must attract attention. For years "Lord John," as he was best known, had scarcely appeared in public life, and was only remembered on the occasional appearance of a querulous pamphlet on religious questions. His life labor was completed long before he died, and there has been ample time to assign him his place in the history of his country. He was not a great man. Successful personally, he was not generally successful in his undertakings. He was the son of a duke and a whig of whigs. To have allied himself to the progressive party at the time it needed every tittle of influence it could obtain, and to have taken the lead in laying the most important legislative act of the centurythe Reform bill of 1832-before Parliament secures him a distinction to which nothing he attained in after life has materially added, although it marked the beginning of his long Ministerial career. He was pertinacious in asserting himself. but his popularity was never very great during the past quarter century, although no one sought it more eagerly; for he became afraid of the force he had helped to unloose, and was narrow and prejudiced to a degree on almost every question save the suffrage. In matters of religion he was bigotry personified. To America he was known as the pretentious quibbler of the Alabama correspondence: in Ireland his name was detested because of his attitude to its people during the terrible famine years and on the Ecclesiastical Titles bill. In England the present generation knew him as the meddling remnant of the bygone day when he approached greatness.

Jerome Park Races. The spring races which begin at Jerome Park to-morrow promise to be among the best and most interesting events of the kind that have been held on this famous course. Many well known horses are announced to compete, the prizes are large, the track is in superb condition, while all the arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the thousands of persons who will attend are as perfect as long experience and a sincere desire to please could possibly make them. There are few race tracks in the country which possess more natural advantages and beauties than Jerome Park, and at this season of the year, when the woods and fields have put on the garniture of summer, the drive to and from it through Central Park is one of the mos: charming to be found anywhere. Attractive as it is at all times it will be doubly so to-morrow and Saturday. The spring meeting is always the occasion of the last grand reunion of the world of fashion and beauty previous to its summer flight to Newport and Saratoga and a hundred other seaside and mountain resorts. During the two days of this week and the three of next when the races are held it will be the magnet of the metropolis, drawing to it the beauty, fashion and wealth of the city in addition to the generous patrons and supporters of the turf. As in France and England the race course has become one of the best and most popular of our sources of amusement, and is every year, under its present excellent management, growing more and more in public favor. Jerome Park is justly famous as one of the best conducted tracks in the world, and the coming meeting will, we have no doubt, give it an additional claim to popular favor, and add to the deservedly high reputation of its managers.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

This year the Fourth of July will come on Thursday, Governor Lucius Robinson is at the St. James

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt took passage yesterday at Liverpool for New York.

The Boston Globe, which is extravagant in everything, even in as Gothic head lines, is responsible fo the unpardonable remark that the Cincinnati mus.cal

festival was an Ohio man.

Among the passengers for England by the Nova Scotian from Haitfax yesterday were Lady Haiy (widow of the late General Haiy), Lady Cooper key Miss Key and Sanford Floming.

Brown, of Englewood, has a sickle lost in the grass

for him nearly every day. He stops on Chambers street to buy a new one so frequently that his fellow pas-engers regard him, no doubt, as a buy-sickleist. Editorial in Nashville (Fenu.) American:-"Can't were beaten by another New York pair, the those excreening paragraphers of the New York Atalantas, with ease. If they had supposed | Henale and Graphic be retired on a pension. Almost

everybody will subscribe to their retiracy." You are

stopped for hours and a crowd will soon come and elbow you away. Men are a good deal like hons in this regard, provided, of course, that hens have

· In England there is a strong divergence between the laborers' opinions and those of the farmers. The usual rural notion is that all wars are good because all wars raise the price of corn, but the laborers de not see it in that light.

Dr. S. Austin Pearce has been appointed lecturer on "The Music of Ancient and Modern Nations" at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. This engagement will not interiere with his duties at Columbia College and the General Theological Seminary.
A lew days since one white and one Mexican bood.

lum, near French Camp, Cal., lasseed a Chinaman and with their horses dragged him half a mile. They had tried to levy a toll upon the Chinaman, which he refused to pay. John was alive at last accounts, but was expected to die from his injuries.

The President will leave Washington for Gettys. burg to-morrow afternoon by the Baltimore and Potomae Railroad, accompanied by Secretary McCrary and other members of the Cabinet and by General Butler, who is to be the orator on Decoration Day. The excursion is under the superintendence of Edward McPaerson, at whose residence the President will remain while at Gettysburg.

A San Francisco paper has received a letter from a soldier in Idaho stating that he wishes to secure f

wife. "My time," says this man, "is nearly out and I intend to settle in this country. I intend startyoung chickens. I have got money. My wife wil young chickens, chop her firewood, cook three meals every day, and the rest of her time she can go out

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC POLES

Aimée commences a series of farowell entertainments at Booth's Theatre next Monday evening. Mile. Jemma Donata, before the close of the sen will probably appear in concert, and be heard to better

advantage than in opera. Miss Mary Anderson will sail for Europe this week to be absent two or three months, and on her return will devote berself to dramatic study. Her season

has been very successful.

The Hess Opera Company will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this afternoon in the "Chimes of Normandy." The "Bobemian Girl" will be the cature this evening at the Union Square.

Niblo's Garden is to be kept open during the sammer, and a pomber of new and auractive plays are to be produced. The coolness and spaciousness of the theatre ought to make it a popular place of resort. The management profess to be well satisfied with the season's work thus far.

To-morrow's matindo at the Grand Opera House will be the occasion of a benefit to Mr. William McCoy, the well-known treasurer. The programme will com prise solos on the cornet by Mr. Levy; the comedy, 'Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady ;" Mr. T. H. Riggs comic drama, "The Returned Volunteer;" "A Kiss In he Dark," and Whiffon's musical sketches.

Mr. Samuel Piercy, who has achieved much popularity by earnest and effective acting while leading man at Niblo's Theatre, bas been engaged by M Baldwin, of San Francisco, at a large increase of salary, to play the leading part in "Diplomacy" New York in about a week, and his star engagement At the farewell testimonial concert that is to be

given to-morrow night at the Academy of Music as a benefit to Mme. Pappenneim the programme will be as follows :- Overture "Promotheus." L. Van Beet solo, Faure, Mr. A. E. Stoddard; "The King of Thule," F. Liszt, Mrs. Isabello P. Fassott; nocturne, op. 27, Dr. Leopold Damrosch; "Sulamith," scone from "Solomon's Soug," L. Damrosch (written expressly for Mme. Pappenheim), Mme. Eugente Pappenheim and orchestra; "Stabat Mater," for soll, chorus and orchestra, Rossini, Mme. E. Pappenheim, Mrs. Flor once Rice-Knox, Mossra Adams and Remmertz. Oratorio Society of New York and orchestra; Grand March for chorus und orchestra from "Tannhauser," R. Wagner, the Oratorio Society and orchestra. The Dublin and Liverpool critics are profuse i

their compliments to Gilmore's Band. The Irish Times British soil of the premier military band of Americathat of the Twenty-second regiment of the linewhich, under the direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, whom we are glad to claim as 'Irish of the Irish. has gained renown throughout the broad extent o the United States. There are in the British Isler many excellent military bands-notably those of the tween these and the American band we have no in-tention of instituting 'odorous' comparisons, but beyond all question, no band has ever been heard in Dublin to compare with the troupe of musicians which, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore, evoked the enthusiastic plaudits of the Liverpool audiences on Wednesday and received a similar reception from In nothing that has been said or written have the exceptional merits of there accomplished musicians board the City of Berlin for the benefit of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphunage, realizing from the occa-

FINE ARTS.

· PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The attendance was fair and the bidding better than on the first day at the second day's sale yesterday afternoon of the pictures at Schener's auction rooms Several pictures were, however, withdrawn for want of bids. The following are the principal pictures sold and prices obtained :- Damschroeder's 'Ront Day, Rel-land,' \$175; Lebret's "Cattle and Sheep," \$130; C. Petland," \$175; Lebret, "Cattle and Sheep," \$130; C. Pettiva "The First Step," \$180; A. T. Bucher's "Off the Korth Head," \$122; De Biock's "Shall I Ever See Him Again?" \$120; Van Hoorde and Van Severdevek's "Landscape to the Ardenoes," \$170; Rosierse's "Blowing Bubbles," \$185; J. C. Wiggins's "Cloudy Day," \$220; Charles Hue's "I Drink to Your Health," \$70; G. H. Story's "The Music Lesson," \$165; Kootman's "Dutch. Dairy with Cattle," \$165; Professor Heyerman's "A Viotim Saved," \$280; J. H. Delph's "The Kutens Pisying," \$160; K. Van Elien's "Landscape in New Jersey," \$87 50; Guitton's "Still Lire," \$40, and Voiker's "Winter—Street in Haarlem," \$55.

THE "CIMBRIAN" RUSSIANS.

Another detachment of Russian officers arrived in town last evening from Southwest Har-bor, having left the steamer Cimbria or Monday and proceeded to Portland by steamer Lewiston, and thence by rail, The party are now . comiciled at the Westminster Hotel, and consist of Commander L. Lomes, Lieu tenant Coarknin, Sub-Lieutenant Shulz and Micshiptenant Charknin, Sub-Lieutenant Shulz and Midshipman Brauer, accompanied by Engineers Slavinsky,
touchatoff, Pavioff, Mustafin and Iranoff. Commander Lomen commands one of the divisions
of the Common town on board the Umbria,
and his presence in New York shows that
the time is drawing near when he will be in possession of a cruiser. All of these officers seem clated at
being emancipated from the testam of Southwest
Harbor life, where there is nothing to see but granite
boulders and cliffs. They spent the evening in
wandering about the city, rejoicing in the absence of
any Midse law, which, though convenient in insuring
the good conduct of their seamen, was found to be
likesome to themselves. When asked where they were
going the Russians quietly strugged their snoulders ans Malae law, which, though convenient in insuring the good conduct of their seamon, was found to be irksome to themselves. When asked where they were going the Russians quietly shrugged their shoulders and insughingly protested ignorance. Judging from one or two expressions that were dropped, however, there is every reason to believe that the entire party will be found in a lew days at Cramp's shippard in Philadelphia. There are now scarcely half of the officers who came across the ocean in the Cimbria remaining on that vessel.

OUR VISITORS AT SOUTHWEST HARBOR.

ELLEWORTH, Me., May 28, 1878. A telegram yesterday from Southwest Harnor reports that Captain Lomen, commander of the Russian navy, and eight of the Russian officers left in the steamer Lowiston to day. A paymaster and two other officers and cieven of the sailors leave on Thursday for Philadelphia. The paymaster will return June 13. As far as may be predicted from this telegram and from the general outlook of things the officers who have left will soon take that of the officers who have left will soon take that of the officers and armaments for which they have been negotiating, which can be readily equipped and manued by Russian sailors. The sailors are all stationed at the steamer Chavita, where, up to this time, they have made sheer headquarters, and are in readiness for a mevement as my time. It is uncertain how long the Cimbria will remain at her present anchorage or to what port she will sail on her departure.